

A R A R A D

18 January 1948

The Dissolution of the Communist Party and the Local Press

"Al Rawad" writes that the Government has established a differentiation between the communist movement and the labor unions. The paper congratulates the Government for its decision to respect the principle of labor unions and for its promises to the workers of a special law guaranteeing the rights of the unions. It is misery, concludes the paper, that leads the workers to communism. If the nation's leaders can better the condition of the workers, the danger of communism can easily be abolished.

"Telegraph" also appreciates the Government's declaration and invites the Workers' Syndicates to stay away from politics and from communist influence, limiting its activities to the Syndicates only. As for the dissolution of the Communist Party, the paper says that Lebanon, being a democratic country, should permit the organization of any party, including the Communist Party, whose dissolution is against the principle of liberty, without which our country has no right of existence.

Then the paper refers to the decision of the Arab League, which must not interfere with the domestic politics of its member states.

"We hope," concludes the paper, "that Parliament will investigate the decision of the Arab League, which is founded on a wrong principle for the liberties of Palestine, as well as that of Lebanon.

"Bayrak" advocates political liberties in Lebanon. "By ordering the dissolution of the Communist Party, Lebanon violated its legendary mission, which is to remain aside from all social principles and doctrines", writes the paper. The paper concludes by saying that even the United States and Great Britain did not dissolve their Communist Parties, which are working daily and openly.

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Our Itinerary and Theirs  
By Y. Nahrigulian

We must admit that Armenians in all parts of the world, except in the Near East, are losing their Armenian characteristics, and that the few measures now being used are unable to stop this degeneration. Only the love of their fatherland, and now the dream of immigration to Soviet Armenia, are keeping them at present. The Tashnaks, and, in this connection, their partners the Catholic clergymen, are fighting

against the immigration. This fight is also against Soviet Armenia. They could not, however, cheat the people, and the second year of immigration proved that fact.

21 January 1948

After the Dissolution of the Communist Party in Lebanon

Farajallah HILU, President of the Arab Section of the Communist Party, published an article in "Nahar." HILU says

"The principal objective of the Arab Communist movement is the fight on international grounds and not on social grounds. The Arab Communist movement is one to get rid of foreign imperialism. The Lebanese Communists as well as Arab Communists do not try to overthrow the domestic regime, but work for the strengthening of independence and of a democratic republic, just by bringing certain changes in the regime. For the Arab countries which are not yet fully independent, the Communist movement pursues the following aim: To free those countries from military occupation by giving them full sovereignty."

Referring to the actions against the Communist Party, Farajallah HILU added:

"It is impossible to take action against this Party without violating the principle of liberty and helping dictatorship, as was the case in Germany and Italy."

22 January 1948

One thousand Armenians will immigrate from Rumania and another thousand from Bulgaria during the first few months of 1948.

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A symphony concert was given recently in the Halls of the "Tchaikowsky Theater" in Moscow, dedicated to Armenian music. On this occasion, the piano concerto of the young composer, Apo PARATCHANIAN, and the "Kayane" ballet of Aram KHATCHADOURIAN, were executed.

24 January 1948

Comrade Asadour ELDJANIAN - 1888-1948 - died on Friday 23rd. He was a veteran member of the Hinshak Party, editor of "ARARAD", teacher and social worker.

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The Assault of Soviet Wheat

(From Issue No. 1724 of Commerce du Levant, January 21, 1948)

Mr. Anastass MIKOYAN, Minister of Soviet Foreign Commerce, seldom appears on the international horizon. But this Armenian from Tiflis plays the principle role in the commerce of the Soviet Union. He is the Vice-President of the Ministers Council of Soviets and at the same time he is a friend of STALIN.

His activity, which is still secret, is considered to be of greater importance than that of MOLOTOV. Whatever MOLOTOV tries and cannot accomplish, MIKOYAN tries in the economic field. As a technician with great virtues of colloquy and bargaining, he succeeds in the activities in which other Soviet experts fail.

Lately, he received many foreign delegations who came to Moscow for new agreements with the Soviet Union. The Chinese and Czechoslovak delegates and Mr. Wilson, President of British Foreign Commerce, have already left Moscow after signing important economic agreements. Talks with Swedish, Norwegian, Belgian, Holland, and Rumanian experts are being continued and others will start soon.

Belgium will furnish the Soviets with industrial apparatus and oil pipes, and Holland will furnish vessels, machinery and motors in exchange for Russian wheat.

Is it possible that economics and politics are separate and independent spheres, or shall we conclude that this is a machination in the commercial field in order to bring about the failure of the diplomacy of the Occidental powers. The monetary changes of December 16 makes it logical to think that the second part seems to be the objective.

A Z T A G

21 December 1947

According to "Nazir", the Syrian Government has decided to dissolve the Communist Party and organizations in Syria. The Ministry of the Interior has sent the following official notice to all chiefs of provinces:

"Considering that the Syrian Government has never accepted the existance of the Communist Party in Syria, and has at no time permitted the organization of the Communist Party, you are requested to order the local authorities in your district to close all communist clubs and offices."

"Nazir" says also that this decision is not only for Syria. All the Arab World will follow this example, considering that the Arab League decided, by a unanimous decision, to close all communist party clubs and organizations.

25 December 1947

Yesterday, the Council of Ministers held a meeting in the Residence of the President and examined the new rental laws. It was decided to increase by 10% the rent of the houses rented before 1939. The increase will be 15% for places not used for residence. Those rented after 1943 will be decreased by 15-20%. The new law is not valid for houses built during 1948.

1 January 1948

There are several articles, all with the idea of making a balance sheet for 1947. The general opinion is that the past year has not been a good one for Armenians life in general and for the Armenian Question, in particular, with special emphasis on the Vishinsky declaration that "Kars and Ardahan are Georgian and must be returned to Georgia." (The Anti-Tashnak newspapers say, however, that Vishinsky has not mentioned Kars and Ardahan, that it was for the land claimed by Georgians that he said so.) Even the opinion for immigration is that it is not for the good of Armenians but just for dirty reasons of their own, for ruining the financial position of the Armenians, thus opening a new opportunity for communism. The Armenians out of Soviet Armenia need cooperation and unity for their own prosperity and happiness. There is one thing they don't need - that is communism.

6 January 1948

How the Soviet Government wants to Solve the Armenian Question

The main thought of the article is that there is no doubt that the Soviet Government has decided to bury forever the Armenian Question giving as proof the Vishinsky declaration about Karabakh and Ardahan and the fact that the Soviet Union is fighting the Tashnaks, thus preventing a united front.

10 January 1948

Lebanon Dissolved the Communist Party

General Security made 9-13 hour searches yesterday in the headquarters of the Communist Party, in the offices of the Lebanese Labor Syndicate and in the offices of the Friends of the Soviet Union in Beirut. Weapons and documents were confiscated. Searches were also made in the houses of certain members of the Party. No opposition was met. According to rumors, warrants were signed for the arrest of leaders of the Communist Party and communist organizations.

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According to information received from Damascus, students in Damascus organized on Wednesday anti-communist demonstrations demanding the Government to arrest communist leaders. Many anti-communist speeches were made before the Government building.

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According to a report prepared by the Priest of Kayseri (Cesarea in Turkey), the condition of Armenians in Anatolia is much worse than that of the slaves who built the pyramids. According to the report, more than 20,000 Armenians are living in various places in Anatolia.

We cannot blame these fragments for not trying to save themselves from that hell, as we well know the terror of the Turkish police and Security Officers. Even the Patriarchate of Istanbul cannot help them as the "Layic Democracy" of Turkey protects them "with equal citizenship."

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11 January 1948

"The Activity of the Communists is unlawful and all means will be used to end them. The Government does not recognize a communist party," declares Premier Riad Bey SULH. It is also believed that the Government will close the "Saut al SHA'B" which has been suspended for a long time. We are also informed that the Security Officers have searched the residences of Mustafa ARIS, President of the Laborers and Employees Syndicates, of Nicola SHAWI, Editor of "Saut ash SHA'B" and of Farajallah HILU, General Secretary of the Communist Party.

A R A R A D

21 December 1947

An interesting Lawsuit in New York

Catholics break up an Armenian family by prohibiting the departure of two children of the family. The case has been handed to the law and the Armenian Bishop of America has taken up the case against the Catholics, who refuse to return the two children to their father on the grounds that there is no freedom of religion in Soviet Armenia.

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News from Armenia and Abroad

The Soviet Government has granted the medal of Red Flag to Garo HALAPIAN, the most famous engineer in the Soviet Union. He is the Vice-President of Engineering Academy of the Soviet Union and was lately elected as Vice-President of the World Engineering Association during the General Assembly in Brussels.

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Mr. VISHINSKY, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs for the Soviet Union, has lately presented the new Soviet Press Attaché, Stepan ABRESSION, to 500 representatives of the press in Lake Success.

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The Armenian Young Mens' Union of America recently sent to the Armenian Conservatory in Eriwan a collection of about forty albums of lyric, cowboy, sailor and American jazz tune records, and gramophone needles.

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Three Armenians attended the American Electrical General Meeting in Boston. They were: Kourken KOURTHOYAN, Mathew KALENJIAN, and Otil BOJIAN.

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23 December 1947

On the anniversary of November 29, the Rev. Father Patriarch of Armenians in Jerusalem gave a sermon in St. Jacob's Church, in which he emphasized the values saved by November 29 and the financial and cultural progress made by Soviet Armenia. He also suggested that everyone look at it open-mindedly, and he blessed the people and leaders of Soviet Armenia for their efforts.

24 December 1947

The French authorities prohibit the immigration of six hundred Armenians to Soviet Armenia. The Soviet Government protests against these obstacles and requests that these Armenians be permitted to immigrate.

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The Soviet Armenian theater is one of the best in the whole Soviet Union. There are theaters in Eriwan and in twenty eight other districts of the country.

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The Kumushkess hydro-electric center is the greatest in the Sevan-Zankou center. It will have 214,000 KW production at the end of 1950.

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The "GAIDZ" monthly magazine, organ of Armenian Sportive Union, has just been published. This issue is a special one for November 19 and contains 80 pages of writings, photos, etc. about officials of Soviet Armenia, about its cultural ascension, and historical places.

25 December 1947

Ankara-Athens-Teheran Axis

By A. ELDJANIAN

The United States is spending a lot of dollars in these three countries in order to replace British influence for economic penetration, for the monopoly of Middle East oil, to gain political influence in the Near and Middle East countries, and to rule the eastern side of the Mediterranean, thus building a wall against the Soviet Union.

26 December 1947

The rug-making industry is progressing in Soviet Armenia. New ornaments of old Armenian rugs are being discovered, dating back to the 11th and 12th centuries. The famous rugs made in Armenia are "Shirvani" and "Kazakhi." In 1929, the Armenian style of rug-making was started and these rugs were shown and praised in the expositions of London in 1929, Paris in 1937, Munich in 1939, and in Moscow in 1940. In the 1937 Paris Exposition, the Armenian rugs were one of the best and they were given a gold medal.

The Catholicos of Cilicia (Antilius) has informed Armenian newspaper-men that he has found some new unpublished songs from Komitas VARTABED (most famous Armenian folklore, composer, now dead).

"Komitas had composed or collected about 2000 songs, but most of them are not known or published, some are even lost. This is a great treasure and I am sending them to Soviet Armenia." The Catholicos said that his visit to Jerusalem was also useful in examining old manuscripts, studying old ministerial works and photographing some colored samples.

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Leon SURMELIAN, a young writer in the United States, whose fiction in English "I ask you, Ladies and Gentlemen" has been translated in Swedish and will soon be published in Stockholm. The American Government has purchased many copies of the book, and the Military authorities will publish a chapter of the book to give to the army, as a valuable writing.

27 December 1947

Anasdass MIKOYAN

Short biography of MIKOYAN, the Soviet diplomat of Economy. He is a very clever and cunning fellow, has all the characteristics of an oriental. He is as much of a diplomat as an economist. He is the representative of Erivan in the Council of Nations, which is the second parliament of the Soviet Union. He has the full confidence of Stalin and his allegiance to the Revolution has been proved. He is also the most elegant high official of the party.

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Numbers Protest

According to the official statistics of the Ankara Government, the vast country adjacent to Soviet Armenia has 1,244,181 people on 124,200 square kilometers or 10 persons per square kilometer. On Soviet Armenian territory, near the above, 1,350,000 people live on 29,000 square kilometers or 48 persons per square kilometer. More than one million Armenians out of Armenia expressed their desire in the World Armenian Congress to return to their country, but without Turkish rule, as they know very well what Turkish rule really means. It remains to be seen if these points will be considered seriously by the Great Powers.

28 December 1947

The Real Source of Armenian Culture

Paragraph from the article of H. SIRASSI, Secretary of the Soviet Armenian Writer's Union.

"Today we have more important problems. Armenians outside of Armenia also await our word. Gone are the days when Armenians had many cultural centers in all parts of the world. Now these are all centered in Soviet Armenia; it is from Armenia that the rays of culture shine and where the readers and writers all turn their eyes. Now we are the teachers of all progressive intellectuals. This is the iron logic of history, no matter what our enemies say or write.

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The New Sivaz Factory  
By Aramayiss TAYIAN, Manager

This factory for piece-goods was founded in 1933 by Armenians who immigrated from Greece and France. At first, the factory was very small and most of the work was done by hand. Then the Soviet Government came to our assistance and furnished us with necessary finances, so we could construct new buildings and purchase new machines. The production was increased from 300,000 meters of silk and half-silk piece goods in 1941 to one half million meters in 1946.

Until recently we did not have a dye-shop and all our dyeing was done in Tiflis. This year, we have our own dye shop which fully satisfies our needs. We now have automatic drying machines.

Our future is brighter. At the end of 1950, we will produce 2,600,000 meters of piece goods, or 5 times more than what we are producing today. We are constructing residence quarters for five hundred families. Next year, we shall have "Jagart" machines and will be able to produce the finest piece-goods.

We are satisfied that our factory is progressing by leaps and bounds and is able to receive laborers who are immigrating from other countries and help them to be happy and satisfied.

30 December 1947

The telegram of the Syrian Premier to His Holiness Karekin Catholico (of Antilia), on the occasion of Christmas and New Year.

"On the occasion of Christmas and New Year, please receive my hearty wishes for the happiness and success of your Holiness for glory to you and to your kind community."

4 January 1947

Famous Academicians of Soviet Armenia

1. Manouk APEGHIAN. Famous literary man and linguist, Doctor of Philosophy. Has many works and studies.

2. Leon Apkari ORPELI. Is Vice-President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. He is a Doctor of Medical Sciences. ORPELI is a man of original conceptions about certain physiological problems and is highly praised in Soviet Armenia and in the Soviet Union.
3. Victor HAMPARSUMIAN. Is an authority in astro-physical sciences and has made some very important and original studies about the solar system. He is a holder of the Stalinian prize.

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Two articles against Armenian Catholics and the Head of Armenian Catholics in Lebanon (Most Rev. AGHAJANIAN) blaming them for their anti-immigration campaign and confirming that contrary to their propaganda and their fight against immigration, the Armenians are and will be in favor of immigration to Soviet Armenia.

6 January 1948

Eriwan, our Capitol

Before the Soviet regime, Eriwan was considered as a district town or big village, with a small population and small huts. The Soviet regime has changed the character of Eriwan. In place of narrow streets, there are now wide avenues and large squares with marvellous statues and beautiful residential and social buildings. The population is now about ten times larger. Eriwan has a high rate of production, with more than ten factories equipped with the latest scientific and technical machinery. There are factories for glass, watches, precision instruments, leather, clothing, dried fruits, wine, brandy, Armenian rugs, etc. etc.

Before the Revolution, there was not even a high school, while at present it has twelve high schools and twenty nine technical schools. There are also art and drama institutes. It has its own Scientific Academy in which more than 5000 scientists are working in various branches. It has nine theaters, opera houses, and ballet buildings. It also has a Philharmonic.

The new Five-Year Plan enriches the city with a residential area of 150,000 square meters.

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We have received the first issue of the "Student" magazine published by Sahaguian National High School. This magazine has 32 pages of articles, most of which were written by the students.

9 January 1948

The whole Soviet Union will make the 100th Anniversary of the death of Khachadour APOVIAN, the founder of the modern Armenian language (literary). On this occasion, the masterpiece of the author "Wound of Armenia" will be published in the Russian language. Biographical and literary studies of the author and a statue of him will be set up in Eriwan, and other meetings will be held in Soviet Armenia.

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News from Soviet Armenia

The Eriwan Congress of the composers of Soviet Armenia has ended. The works of Zakarian "The March of Victory"; KHATCHADOURIAN's "Kayane"; and Vano MOURADELLI's "The Great Friendship" were noted and praised. Ashod SATIAN was elected President of the Composer's Union.

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The Electric Apparatus Factory will produce 120,000 lamps, lamp-shades, etc. during 1948.

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Tile factories were built in Ardashad, Echmiadsin and Allahuerdi, each with a productive capacity of 200-300,000 tiles yearly.

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In the Goris city of Soviet Armenia, there ~~is~~ is being constructed a factory for metal tools which will start being produced in the fourth Five-Year Plan.

10 January 1948

Seven kilometers from Eriwan, a shoe factory has been constructed, and is producing shoes. The personnel of the factory are all immigrants from France.

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The Second Caravan of immigrating Armenians from France has arrived in Eriwan, according to Eriwan Radio.